



Orbits Design for Exoplanet Missions

Trajectory & Mission Design

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Agenda



Terrestrial Planet Finder Mission

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- Background
- Trajectory Options
- Assumptions
- Impulsive Case
- Low Thrust Case
- Conclusions
- Future Work
- References





Background



- TPF Occulter for Planet Finding
 - TRW Study: Starkman's Concept, Precursor Mission with JWST
 - Identified 2 Tall Tent Poles: Orbital Dynamics, Occulter Fabrication
- JPL Study Finds Orbital Dynamics Not a Problem
- JPL Mission Design and Navigation Expertise
 - Cutting Edge Mission Design & Navigation Technologies
 - Analysis and Design of All Type of Mission Scenarios and Orbits
 - Experience
 - End-to-End Service: Pre-Phase-A to Operations





Assumptions for Study



TwSej

Two Free Flying Spacecraft: Telescope & Occulter

• Separation 10,000 to 50,000 km

Observation Duration 24 Hours / Star

Orbits in Sun-Earth/Moon Restricted Three Body Problem

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~JWST L₂ Lissajous Orbit (187,000 x 750,000 km Az, Ay Amplitudes)

Earth Leading Orbit

- Model Adequate to Size Propulsion & Show Feasibility

Monte Carlo Analysis Observing Random Stars

Simulations for Observing 40 Stars from TPF List

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Observation Geometry Assumptions _____



Terrestrial Planet Finder Mission

- **Telescope Always Sun-Pointed**
 - Using JWST as Model (Gardner et al. 2006)
 - SKM (Station Keeping Maneuver) Every 22 Days
 - Area: 19.4 x 16.4 [m²]
- Occulter Always 90° to Sun-Occulter-Line
 - Area: 25 m Radius Circle (W. Case 2006)
 - Assume No SRP (not an issue)
- **Telescope FOV 15° from**
 - **Plane** ⊥ **Sun-Telescope** Line
- **Retargeting Angle:**

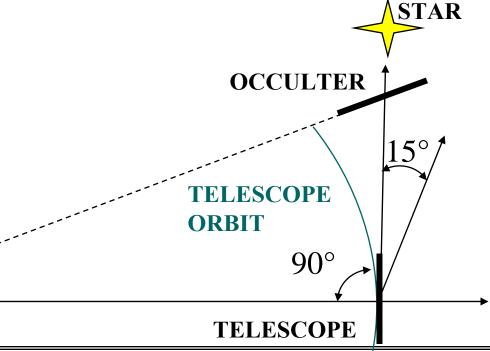
≤ 15° Case 1

= 15° Case 2

 $\leq 30^{\circ}$ Case 3

A NASA

Origins Mission





L₂ Orbits for Occulter & Telescope

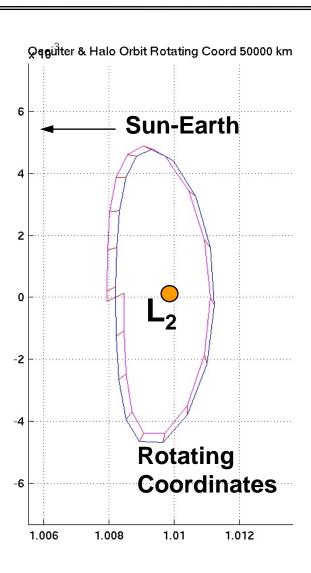


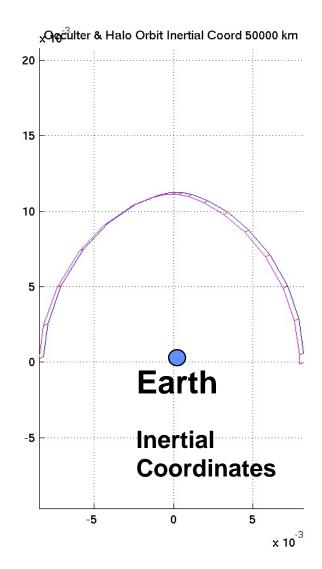
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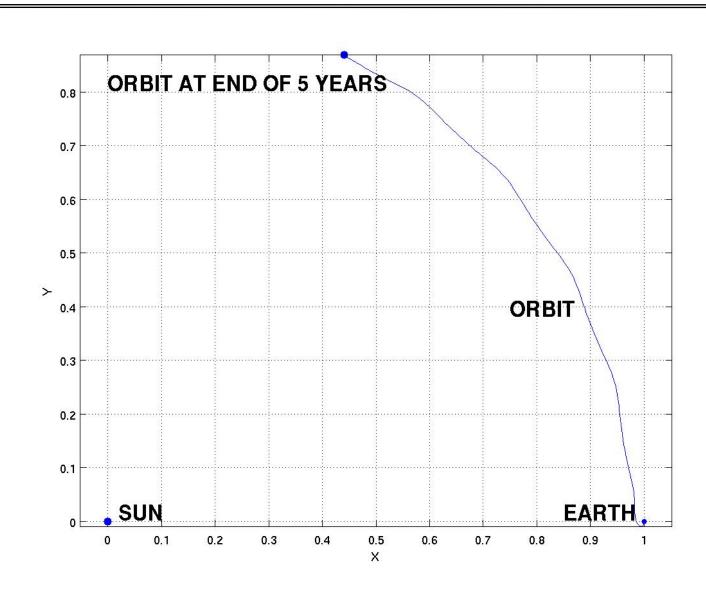


Earth Leading Heliocentric Orbit





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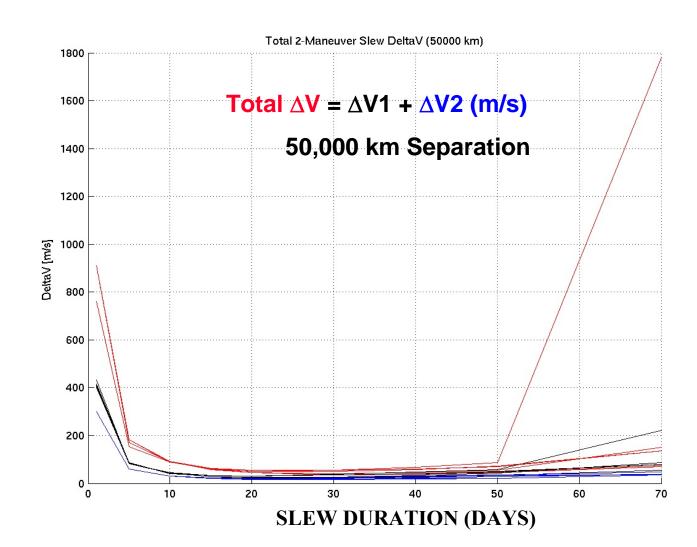


Mean Retargeting ΔV in Halo Orbit





TPH





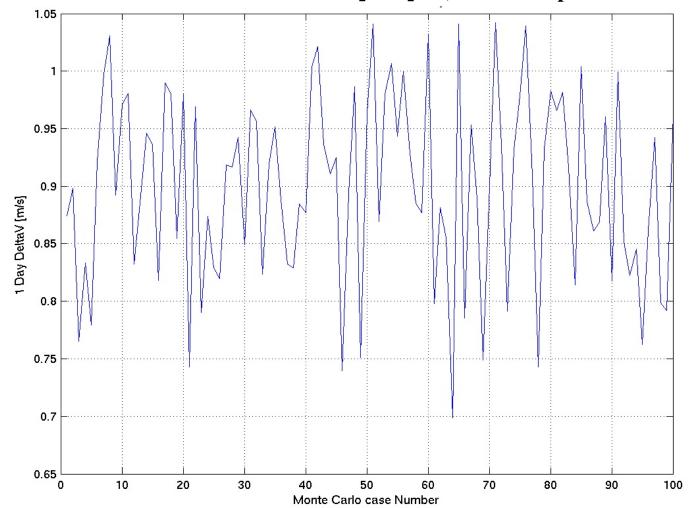
ΔV Distribution for 1 Day Observation in Halo Orbit



Terrestrial Planet Finder Mission

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Occulter Observation ΔV [m/s] 50,000 km Separation





Halo Orbits Chemical ΔV More Expensive \blacksquare



- Observation ΔV 6 x More Expensive in L, Halo Orbit Than **Heliocentric Orbit**
- Repointing ΔV 2.6 x More Expensive in Halo Orbit
- **BUT Halo Orbit Mission Much Faster**
 - **Optimum Transfer Time: 30 to 40 Days in Heliocentric Orbit**
 - 10 to 15 Days in Halo Orbit

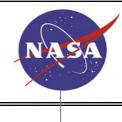
Observation ∆V (1 Day)	50,000 km Separation	25,000 km Separation	
L ₂ Orbit	1.2 m/s	0.6 m/s	
Helio. Orbit	0.2 m/s	0.1 m/s	
Repointing ∆V			
L ₂ Orbit	19 m/s	9.5 m/s	
Helio. Orbit	7.1 m/s	3.6 m/s	

Performance in Earth Leading Orbit



- Chem. Thrust: Chem Wet/Dry $\sim 0.9159 \pm .00013$
- Low Thrust: 1600 kg propulsion for 3000 kg dry S/C (Yen)
 - 10 Days Repointing, 440 Days for Observing 40 Stars
- Spacecraft Mass [kg]:

DRY (KG)	CHEM PROP	CHEM WET	SEP PROP	SEP WET	SEP - CHEM
1000	1092	2092	533	1533	-559
2000	2184	4184	1067	3067	-1117
3000	3275	6275	1600	4600	-1675
4000	4367	8367	2133	6133	-2234
5000	5459	10459	2667	7667	-2792



Conclusions



Terrestrial Planet Finder Mission

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• TPFO with SEP Feasible in L₂ Halo Orbits

- Occulter Must Be Controlled During Observation
 - Uncontrolled Drift in 1 Day
 - ~ 0.1 km in heliocentric orbit
 - ~10 km in halo orbit
- TPFO with Impulsive ΔV Difficult to Achieve
 - ΔV Feasible for Heliocentric Orbits, Not for LARGE L₂ Halo Orbits
 - Duration Too Long for Heliocentric Orbits, OK for Halo Orbits
- Occulter with JWST
 - Suitable For Finding Jupiter Planets ($\leq 25,000$ km separation)
 - Not Suitable For Finding TERRESTRIAL Planets Due to Large ΔV Requirements (≥ 50,000 km separation)

TPFO Not Feasible with Solar Sails

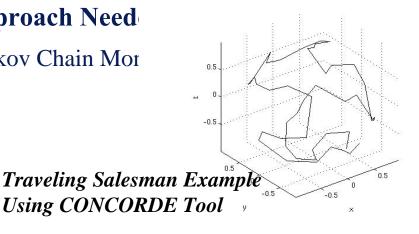




On Going Work



- Performance Trade in Halo Orbit Still Remains
 - Need Low Thrust Mass Analysis
- Station Keeping Analysis Needed
- Travelling Planet Finder Problem
 - Optimize Observation & Propulsion with Constraints
 - Hard Multiobjective Optimization Problem
 - Stochastic Optimization Approach Need
 - e.g. Genetic Algorithm, Markov Chain Mor
 - Building Tools





Trajectory Study Team



Terrestrial Planet Finder Mission

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- Martin Lo
- Chen-Wan Yen
- Ryan Russell
- Stefano Campangola (USC, Graduate Student)
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 - JPL Supercomputer Project : Chris Cathersoo, Dirk Runge



References



Terrestrial Planet Finder Mission

HAH

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L₂ Halo Orbit (Rotating Coord)



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